

# SELECTIONS

## FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 4th July 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.							
	Monthly.			1893.		1893.		
1	Arya Pattra ...	Bareilly ...	Sita Ram ...	For June ...	1st July ...	325	copies.	
2	Kayasth Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Awadh Bihari Lal, M.A. ...	" " ...	29th June ...	267	"	
	Bi-monthly.							
3	Halat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Khan ...	30th June ...	1st July ...	800	copies.	
4	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yaqub Khan ...	1st July ...	4th " ...	300	"	
5	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farrukhabad).	Bhaggu Khan ...	" " ...	3rd " ...	250	"	
	Tri-monthly.							
6	Akhbar-i-Imamia ...	Lucknow ...	Abid Ali ...	11th June ...	2nd July ...	347	copies.	
7	Hamid-ul-Akhbar ...	Moradabad ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	30th " ...	" " ...	200	"	
8	Indian Graphic ...	Lucknow ...	Maharaj Krishna ...	" " ...	1st " ...	180	"	
	Weekly.							
9	Agra Akhbar ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	21st June ...	28th June ...	265	copies.	



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<b>Weekly—(concluded).</b>				1893.	1893.	
10	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahí-d-ul-dín Beg ...	24th June ...	29th June ...	210 copies.
11	Al-waqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sá'id ...	21st & 28th " ...	28th June & 3rd July,	625 "
12	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Bishun Lal ...	24th " ...	28th June ...	158 "
13	Azád... ..	Ditto ...	Ahmad Ali ...	30th " ...	2nd July ...	250 "
14	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnám Singh ...	23rd " ...	1st " ...	450 "
15	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	24th " ...	2nd " ...	250 "
16	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rámpur ...	Muhammad Husain,	26th " ...	29th June ...	446 "
17	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th " ...	" " ...	500 "
18	Gorakhpur ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Abdul Karím	25th " ...	" " ...	" "
			Khán.			
19	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasád Varmá,	28th " ...	2nd July ...	300 copies.
20	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	18th & 25th " ...	30th June & 3rd July,	150 "
21	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	25th June & 2nd July,	28th June & 4th July,	275 "
22	Káiyasth Conference Gazette...	Ditto ...	Dipnaráyan Varma...	23rd June ...	29th June ...	" "
23	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	1st July ...	2nd July ...	44 copies.
24	Mihr-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	28th June ...	" " ...	400 "
25	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	26th " ...	" " ...	250 "
26	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	30th " ...	3rd " ...	450 "
27	Násir-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawáz	15th & 23rd " ...	30th June ...	70 "
			Khán.			
28	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	26th & 30th " ...	29th June & 2nd July,	250 "
29	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	17th & 25th " ...	30th June & 1st July,	196 "
30	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Husain ...	15th " ...	2nd July ...	450 "
31	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Habib Ahmad ...	24th " ...	1st " ...	" "
32	Rahbar ...	Moradabad ...	Partáp Kishun ...	30th " ...	" " ...	220 copies.
33	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	24th " ...	29th June ...	350 "
34	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	18th & 25th " ...	30th June & 3rd July,	150 "
35	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Ditto ...	Banwári Lal ...	28th " ...	2nd July ...	190 "
36	Soldier ...	Ditto ...	Baldeo Singh ...	21st & 28th " ...	3rd " ...	200 "
37	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	27th " ...	2nd " ...	304 "
38	Tohfa-i-Qádiri ...	Ballia ...	Abdul Qádir ...	25th " ...	30th June ...	" "
39	Tátt-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	24th & 30th July ...	29th June & 4th July,	150 copies.
40	Urdu Akhbár ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	25th " ...	1st July ...	125 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
41	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasád ...	28th June to 4th July,	28th June to 4th July,	521 copies (including 282 copies taken Government)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<b>Bi-weekly.</b>						
42	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Mumtáz-ul-din ...	27th & 30th June ...	29th June & 3rd July,	464 copies (including 282 copies taken Government)
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
43	Máthur Vaishya Sukhdáyak...	Agra ...	Babu Lal ...	For June ...	1st July ...	250 copies.
44	Rám Patáká ...	Allahabad ...	Rádhá Mohan Shukla	For July ...	2nd " ...	250 "
<b>Weekly.</b>						
45	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	26th June ...	30th June ...	116 copies.
46	Bhárat Jíwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	" " ...	28th " ...	1,500 "
47	Gosewak ...	Ditto ...	Jagat Náráyan ...	29th " ...	3rd July ...	" "
48	Khichri Samáchar ...	Mirzapur ...	Madho Prasád ...	24th " ...	1st " ...	400 copies.
49	Nagri Nirad ...	Ditto ...	Kashi Prasád ...	29th " ...	" " ...	200 "
<b>Daily.</b>						
50	Hindustán ...	Kálakankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla...	27th June to 2nd July,	28th June to 3rd July,	470 copies.
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<b>Monthly.</b>						
51	Árya Darpan ...	Sháhjahánpur...	Bakhtáwar Singh ...	For June ...	2nd July ...	500 copies.
52	Mazhar-ul-Zirát ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain	" " ...	24th June ...	80 "
			Khán.			



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	<b>HINDI-URDU—(concluded).</b>			<b>1893.</b>	<b>1893.</b>	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
53	Káshi Pátrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	30th June ...	2nd July ...	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).
	<i>Bi-weekly.</i>					
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahávir Prasád ...	14th & 17th June ...	28th & 30th June ...	100 copies.
	<b>MARATHI.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
55	Subodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	28th June ...	1st July ...	320 copies.
	<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
56	Nyáya Sudhá ...	Nágpur ...	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan.	26th June ...	29th June ...	450 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

**NAGRI NIRAD.**  
June 29th, 1893.

1. The *Nagri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 29th June, expresses great satisfaction that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has consented to preside at the next National Congress; and observes that it was highly desirable that he should be selected President in recognition of his important services to the country, especially in the matter of the Civil Service examination. For the last thirty years he has exerted himself in favour of simultaneous Civil Service examinations being held in England and India, and at last he has succeeded in getting a resolution passed by the House of Commons to that effect.

Selection of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President of the next National Congress.

**HINDUSTAN.**  
June 27th, 1893.

2. The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 27th June, is glad to say that the inhabitants of the Panjáb, who had been deceived by the Anti-Congressionists and induced to consider the National Congress a body of discontented men, soon found out their mistake and began to appreciate the merits of that great political movement. In accordance with the wishes of the Panjáb delegates, it was decided at the eighth National Congress held last year at Allahabad to hold the next meeting in that province. As December is approaching they ought to be up and doing, sparing no pains to make the meeting a complete success like its predecessors.

The National Congress and the Panjábis.

**RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR.**  
June 24th, 1893.

3. The *Riyaz-ul-Akhbar* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th June, says that it appears that Mustafa Khan who was in police custody at Rampur was not satisfied with his treatment and reported the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor, who ordered him to be removed to British territory. His Honor's interference will have a good effect on the public.

Removal of Mustafa Khan from Rampur to British territory.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

**HINDUSTAN.**  
June 28th and 29th,  
1893.

4. The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 28th and 29th June, in answer to the unfavourable comments of the *Pioneer* on Mr. Paul's resolution, observes that the telegrams and memorials which have been and will be sent to England in support of the resolution are not the work of a handful of political agitators, as the *Pioneer* represents them to be. If they are sent from different parts of the country, they will have great effect on the minds of Englishmen. In order to give effect to Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 Government is bound to hold the Civil Service examination simultaneously in England and India and thus to facilitate the admission of natives to that service. Nothing could be more absurd than to allege that only the Bengalis and the Parsis will benefit by the measure. There is every reason to think that the other classes of the community are able to compete successfully with them. The Musalmáns who won India from the warlike Rájputs by the sword cannot be defeated by Bengalis at competitive examinations.

Mr. Paul's resolution and the *Pioneer*.

**BHARAT JIWAN.**  
June 26th, 1893.

5. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 26th June, states that an extremely small number of natives have been able to pass the Civil Service examination owing to the great obstacles which Indian candidates have to encounter on account of the examination being held in England, and expresses joy at the passing of Mr. Paul's resolution. Selfish Europeans are sure to raise all sorts of difficulties in the execution of the resolution. Hence it is the duty of natives to hold public meetings in the principal towns and to send memorials to England to strengthen the hands of their friends there.

Mr. Paul's resolution.

**ALIGARH INSTITUTE GAZETTE.**  
June 27th, 1893.

6. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 27th June, in commenting on the election of a member to the local Legislative Council by the District Boards' delegates at Lucknow on the 19th idem, gives the names of the delegates, of whom, excepting Mr. Mulock, Deputy Commissioner, sixteen were Hindus and six Musalmáns. It is a matter of satisfaction that the delegates held several preliminary meetings at Lucknow to discuss what sort of man should

Election of a member for the local Legislative Council by the District Boards' delegates at Lucknow.



be elected. Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan of Dataoli, Aligarh district, though not a delegate, went to Lucknow and offered himself as a candidate for membership. More men other than delegates should have entered the field. The Haji attended the preliminary meetings of the delegates and told them at the first meeting that they were not right in thinking that the member should be a delegate and an English scholar. No such qualifications had been fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor. He knew that the delegates would be inclined to attach undue importance to the possession of wealth and knowledge of English. Rich men are undoubtedly entitled to honor on account of their wealth; but it should be remembered that the possession of immense wealth always makes a man lazy and indolent, and this is the reason why the Right Hon'ble Mr. Gladstone is desirous of abolishing the House of Lords. The Haji had great respect for English educated people; but the representative of the District Boards in the Council ought to be a man who has a deep insight into the condition of landholders and cultivators, so that he might be able to assist in any new legislation affecting the welfare of those classes. Manifestly no young English educated man could adequately represent them. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* also publishes the Haji's speech at the second preliminary meeting, in which he expressed nearly the same sentiments as at the first one, and observes that he gave sound advice to the delegates, though not a single delegate voted for him at the time of election. The editor gives the proceedings of the election meeting, and says that all the Muhammadan delegates and Mr. Mulock voted for Kunwar Muhammad Faiyaz Ali Khan, and all the Hindus for Seth Lachhman Das. Thus the Seth who obtained 16 votes was successful, the Kunwar polling 7 votes. The election has justified the editor's prophesy that this country was not yet prepared for representative institutions. Both the Musalmán and the Hindu delegates were influenced by religious considerations in giving their votes and did not look to the qualifications of the candidates. The Musalmáns, being in the minority will always be defeated by Hindus at the elections and such a result is very injurious both to Government and the country.

7. A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 30th June, thinks that Kunwar Faiyaz Ali Khan was better qualified to be a Member of the Legislative Council than Seth Lachhman Das of Muttra, and is afraid that the Hindu voters were influenced by religious prejudice in giving

*Ázád.*  
June 30th, 1893.

their votes. The predictions of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, who opposed the introduction of the elective system, have been justified by events.

8. The *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th June, states that Babu Sri Ram, Government Pleader, has been returned to the Council. The defeat of Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, who was sure to exert himself on behalf of the country, is a great disappointment to the public and was due to the desertion of Munshi Thakur Prasad, the Bareilly delegate, who was pledged to vote for him. He changed his mind under pressure and thereby incurred more popular odium than Rája Shiva Prasad did in connection with the Ilbert Bill.

*INDIAN GRAPHIC.*  
June 30th, 1893.

9. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 30th June, states that the *Hindustáni* and the *Advocate* of Lucknow have made strong comments on the election of Babu Sri Ram, accusing the Deputy Commissioner of using his official influence on his behalf. It is a matter for regret that such an accusation should be brought against him. The *Ázád* is afraid that the Babu's friends did not exercise due discretion in canvassing votes for him and laid the Deputy Commissioner open to the accusation by their imprudent proceedings.

*Ázád.*  
June 30th, 1893.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow and the election of Babu Sri Ram as Member of the Legislative Council.

10. Munshi Thakur Prasad, the editor of the *Dab-daba-i-Qaisari*, Bareilly, in an article published in the issue of the 24th June, takes exception to the adverse comments made on him by the *Hindustáni* of Lucknow in connection with the election of a Member for the Legislative Council by the representatives of the Municipal Boards. The Munshi denies using such terms as have been ascribed to him by the *Hindustáni*.

*DABDABA-I-QAISARI.*  
June 24th, 1893.



in the course of his conversation with Mr. Hamid Ali Khan, and asks the *Hindustani* to refrain from speaking of him in impolite language. Several candidates were recommended to him by his friends, but he declined to promise his vote to anybody until he had consulted other delegates. At the time of election votes were given by ballot, and therefore no outsider can say for whom he voted. If any unsuccessful candidate be dissatisfied with the result of the election, he is at liberty to condemn the present method of election, but he is not justified in laying any false accusations at the doors of the voters to promote his own ends.

HINDUSTANI.  
June 28th, 1893.

11. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 28th June, states that the European soldier who caused the death of a coolie at Benares has only been fined Rs. 200. The coolie, who had a weak spleen, was not justified in seeking employment at the cantonment. He voluntarily succumbed to the kicks and blows of the soldier simply with a view to bring the latter into difficulty and disrepute. The impunity with which Europeans are allowed to kill natives has created sentiments in the popular mind which are very uncomplimentary to the responsible rulers of the country.

Case of the European soldier who caused the death of a coolie at Benares.

RAHBAR.  
June 30th, 1893.

12. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 30th June, referring to the comments of the *Police News* on the delay in the disposal of appeals from police officials by Commissioners, observes that the complaint regarding the delay is no doubt well founded to some extent. But the suggestion made by the *Police News* as to the appeals being heard by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police is unreasonable. As police officials are appointed and dismissed with the approval of District Magistrates, the Deputy Inspectors-General, whose position is lower than that of District Magistrates, cannot possibly be empowered to hear appeals from the orders of the latter. The passing of brief orders by Commissioners in dismissing appeals does not show that Commissioners do not give full consideration to the appeals.

Delay in the disposal of appeals from police officials by Commissioners.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.  
June 23rd, 1893.

13. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd June, on the authority of a correspondent, states that there is an habitual criminal named Mataiya at Bithur. He assaulted Munshi Har Charan Lal, head constable, and several other respectable persons, and often brought innocent men into difficulty by inflicting injuries himself on his own body. Munshi Fateh-ud-din, the present Sub-Inspector of Police, is hand in glove with him and uses him as an engine of oppression. Lately Mataiya was at his old game again, at the instigation, it is generally believed, of the Sub-Inspector himself. Inflicting some injuries on his own body, he went to the police station in a doolie and reported that he had been assaulted by certain men who were in the bad books of the Sub-Inspector, as they had never paid him blackmail. Fateh-ud-din sent Mataiya to Cawnpore for treatment at the hospital and made a local investigation on the 15th June with two dozen constables armed with heavy sticks. A number of people were sent for and required to give evidence against the accused; but on their declining to give evidence the Sub-Inspector called them names and struck one, Ganga Prasad, with a stick, hurting him severely on the head. On this a fight ensued between the police and the people, and several men on both sides, including the Sub-Inspector, were wounded. Munshi Fateh-ud-din is well known to the readers of the *Cawnpore Gazette* from the time of the Gauri-lakha case.

Dispute between the police and some persons at Bithur, Cawnpore.

URDU AKHBAR.  
June 25th, 1893.

14. The *Urdu Akhbār* (Moradabad), of the 25th June, in commenting on the Moradabad mosque case, states that the Musalmāns cannot be expected to allow the mosque to be turned into a stable by the Rāja of Kāshipur. An attempt to occupy the mosque by the Rāja will certainly be attended with a serious riot, as was the case at Shambazār, Calcutta. It is hoped His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will send for the records of the case and set aside the order of the District and Sessions Judge.

Moradabad mosque case.



15. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 25th June, gives a reply to the article in the *Rahbar* on the Moradabad mosque case (see paragraph 17, page 239, of the *Selections from Vernacular Newspapers* for week ending 20th June 1893), observing that the object of the *Jám-i-Jamshed*

JÁM-I-JAMSHED.  
June 25th, 1893.

The same.

in drawing attention to the attitude of the Musalmáns was only to give timely notice to Government in order that it might take steps with a view to prevent an outbreak, and not to threaten Government. It is the Hindus who are accustomed to intimidate Government, as is evident from the establishment of the National Congress by them. The mosque was never sold to the Rája by Government. As soon as the Rája turned it into a stable thirty years ago the Musalmáns re-occupied it and since then it has remained in their undisturbed possession. Had the mosque been the Rája's stable, he would have instituted a criminal prosecution against the Musalmáns at once. But no action was taken by him at the time. Now after thirty years he has brought a civil suit against them.

16. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 30th June, in commenting upon the Fyzabad riot, condemns the conduct of both the Assistant Commissioner and the soldiers. Pandit Jwala Prasad

AZÁD.  
June 30th, 1893.

The Fyzabad riot.

showed little sagacity in inflicting corporal punishment on a soldier, and the soldiers should not have ill-treated innocent persons for his mistake. Both the Pandit and the soldiers should be rebuked for their faults.

17. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 18th June, received on 30th idem, complains that a subordinate officer at Moradabad insults pleaders, mukhtárs, and suitors who have occasion to deal with him, and warns him to mend his ways.

JÁM-I-JAMSHED.  
June 18th, 1893.

Alleged misconduct of a subordinate officer towards pleaders and suitors, Moradabad.

18. The *Rám Patáka* (Allahabad), for July, states that a true friend to Government is not one who falsely flatters it but one who expressly tells it its faults in order that it may remedy them and make its rule more popular with the people. The use of the Persian character in

RÁM PATÁKA.  
July 1893.

Court language.

courts and offices in these provinces is very objectionable. The people cannot themselves read any papers received from courts, nor can they understand the court language, which abounds in difficult Persian and Arabic terms. Does Government consider these provinces to be an integral portion of Persia? Hindi is the court language in Behar, the Central Provinces, and even in the Kumaun Division of the North-Western Provinces. Why should not its use be extended? The Allahabad Hindu Samáj attempted to agitate the matter, and even raised subscriptions for the purpose, but it soon relaxed its efforts.

19. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 28th June, publishes a vernacular translation of the article contributed by Mr. Pincott to the *Quarterly Industrial Review* of Poona, and observes that he has clearly shown the necessity for natives carrying on trade direct with England with a

HINDUSTÁNÍ.  
June 28th, 1893.

Mr. Pincott's article in the Poona *Quarterly Industrial Review* on Indian trade with England.

view to check the drain of wealth from this country by European traders. Mr. Pincott's sound advice is entitled to the best consideration of Indian capitalists. If we ask for political rights, we incur the displeasure of the whole Anglo-Indian community, more particularly of Civilians; but if we endeavour to take the Indian trade with England into our own hands, the Civilians and other Anglo-Indians can place no impediments in our way.

20. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 24th June, received on 2nd July, states that in accordance with the Commissioner's order the Collector of Bareilly again inspected the localities where kine were to be sacrificed and issued necessary instructions. The Musalmáns cele-

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.  
June 24th, 1893.

Id at Bareilly.

brated the Id to their hearts' content. The Hindus closed their shops, but no disturbances occurred, though some arrests had to be made. The District Officers were at the Town Hall during the day. It is not known for certain at how many places



kine were killed ; but according to one rumour at 26 places and according to another at 8. Efforts were made in vain by respectable persons to induce traders to re-open their shops. One respectable private gentleman and some other persons were made to put on police dress, but it is not known with what object. Religious feeling is running high among the people, and the maintenance of peace reflects great credit on the authorities.

**NAIYAR-I-AZAM.**  
June 26th, 1893.

21. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 26th June, regrets to note that as there are few influential Musalmáns at Bareilly, the late Collector passed unfavourable orders regarding the observance of the Id last year, the sacrifice of kine being permitted at only three or four places.

The same.

This year, too, the City Inspector of Police succeeded in inducing the late Collector, with the help of the Municipal Board, to issue a proclamation permitting kine to be killed at only four or five places. The Musalmáns were much disappointed. But God, who always lends an ear to the prayers of the oppressed, sent the present Collector to Bareilly to redress the grievances of Musalmáns. They appealed to the Commissioner, and endeavours were made by some respectable persons to settle the dispute amicably, but to no purpose. On the 19th June the Commissioner came down from Naini Tal, and in consultation with the Collector granted permission for the sacrifice of kine at from 20 to 30 places in the presence of 5,000 or 6,000 Hindus. Moreover, the Kotwál was removed from the city police station, a European Inspector being placed in charge of the station. The Musalmáns are highly gratified with the decision and thank the authorities. There is great excitement among the Hindus. A woman of the butcher caste was seized and taken to the police station by a crowd of Hindus on a false charge. On inquiry the Magistrate released her, ordered some Hindus who had arrested her to execute bonds, and sent a constable who had assisted them to the lock-up.

**ARYA DARPAN.**  
June 1893.

22. The *Árya Darpan* (Sháhjahánpur), for June, publishes a communication from Munshi Abdul Hafiz, Tahsildár, Sháhjahánpur, who states that on the occasion of his late visit to Bareilly he was surprised at the growth of ill-feeling

The same.

between the Hindus and Musalmáns owing to cow-killing on the day of Id. Surely the Id is observed every year by Musalmáns, but no dispute has ever occurred. The misunderstanding which has arisen this year shows that either the Hindus object to the sacrifice of kine at the usual places or the Musalmáns desire to kill kine at more places this year than usual. It was the duty of the leaders of the two communities to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, but they did nothing of the kind and readily took sides with their respective co-religionists. If the Hindus object to the killing of kine, the Musalmáns will kill more kine than usual through spite. In that case, on the one hand, the Hindus themselves will be responsible for the extra number of kine killed ; while, on the other, the Musalmáns can expect no reward in the next world for any animal sacrifices performed through spite. As the Hindus and Musalmáns have been living side by side for hundreds of years, they ought to treat each other as brothers and respect each other's feelings. Mutual quarrels are calculated to expose them to a great deal of trouble and expense and lower them in the estimation of Government and the public. Indeed, such quarrels would prevent Government from granting new privileges to them. Under these circumstances they should settle the dispute amicably.

### III.—EDUCATION.

**INDIAN GRAPHIC.**  
June 30th, 1893.

23. A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 30th June, expresses satisfaction that the inhabitants of Marehra in the Etah district have lately established an English school under an able head master who is a graduate, but observes that they stand in sore need of aid from Government. They cannot afford to give more support to the local school than at present, as they have also to contribute to the expenses of the Kasganj school from which their children receive little benefit. Either Government should sanction a grant-in-aid to the Marehra school or they should be relieved of their contributions

Establishment of a school at Marehra,  
Etah district.



to the Kasganj school. They have a special claim on the liberality of Government, as they remained loyal to Government during the Mutiny of 1857.

#### IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

24. The *Rám Patáka* (Allahabad), for July, referring to the Sitla Kund fair held at Kara, Allahabad district, in the month of Asád every year, observes that the fair is visited by a large number of Hindus from Allahabad and the neighbouring districts. But the police arrangements are very unsatisfactory. At the time of worship a few constables stand at the kund and ill-treat all persons who go to the kund for worship, making a free use of their sticks. Many cases of theft and robbery occur. Apart from the numerous thefts at Kara, several men were robbed at Daranagar on the occasion of the late fair. No sanitary arrangements are made and the land situated close by is covered with filth. The district authorities should take steps with a view to improve the management of the fair in future.

*RÁM PATÁKA.*  
July 1893.

25. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 21st June, refers to a public meeting lately held at Gorakhpur to consider the subject of encouragement of social intercourse between Europeans and natives, and observes that the adoption of the Christian religion by natives would not much improve matters, as is believed in some quarters. The Europeans keep as much aloof from Native Christians and even from Eurasians as from Hindus and Musalmáns. The *Alwaqt* quotes a long extract from an Urdu book, called the *Ibn-ul-waqt*, i.e., The Time-server, published by an old Deputy Collector, in which he described the difficulties to which he was exposed on the occasion of a visit to the Collector. The *Alwaqt* remarks that the difficulties of the Deputy Collector chiefly arose from the wickedness of the Collector's chaprásis, who ought to have been reported by him to the Collector, who was sure to make an example of them. It is true that a change for the worse takes place in the conduct of Europeans in this country, but natives themselves are to blame for the change. When a new Civilian arrives his sarishtadár and chaprásis advise him how he should treat the people. The editor thinks all that is necessary to encourage social intercourse between the two communities is that Europeans should show more consideration and regard to natives than at present and that the latter should acquire a knowledge of European civilization and etiquette. The editor is opposed to the growth of close intimacy between the two classes on the ground that in that case the Europeans would learn the vices of the natives, such as indolence, lying, disunion, &c.

*ALWAQT.*  
June 21st, 1893.

ALLAHABAD :  
The 8th July 1893. }

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